

# SPORTS

## CAC GET THEIR 21st TITLE



The Central Army Club beat Kaunas Zalgiris 79-77 in their third final away game in extra time to win their 21st national basketball championship.

The closing games of these two-legged opponents graced the lengthy tournament, stressed chief national coach Alexander Gornitskiy. The teams, who fielded eight world champions between them, showed much fighting spirit and mastery. That CAC now have a worthy rival will only benefit Soviet basketball, he emphasized.

National champions Central Army Club are Anatoly Myshkin to action.

Photo by Andriy Golovov

## DRAWS FOR EUROPEAN CUPS

As the result of a draw of the Zurich UEFA headquarters West German Hamburg, which eliminated Kiev Dynamo in the European Winners Cup quarter-finals, will play Spain's Real (San Sebastian) in the cup semi-finals. Italian Juventus will face Polish Widzew.

The Cup Winners Cup semi-final pairs are: Aberdeen (Scotland) - Vaterschel (Belgium), Arsenal (Austria) - Real Madrid.

The UEFA pairs are: Bohemians (Czechoslovakia) - An-

## BASKETBALL:

### CUP HOLDERS KNOWN

In the Ronchetti cup finals at Mestre, Italy, Budapest basketball club BSE downed twice cup holders Spartak Moscow Region, 83-81, after two extra five-minute periods.

In the European Winners Cup finals at Mestre, Italian Venezia beat Düsseldorf Agn-03 76-67.

## TENNIS: GUESTS STRONGER

The Belgian open championship was won by Australian Peter McNamara, who beat his favorite Ivan Lendl of Czechoslovakia 6-4, 4-6, 7-6 in the final.

The USSR team of Valentina Pavlova, Inna Kovalenko, Iolanta

## MAHRE TOPS AGAIN

American Phil Mahre totalled 285 points to pick up his third world Alpine skiing cup. Swedish Ingemar Stenmark placed second with 218 and Mark Girardelli, of Luxembourg, third with 165 points.

20-year-old Tomaro McKinney of the United States won the women's cup with 225 points, followed by Hanneli Wezel, of Liechtenstein with 193 and Erika Hess, of Switzerland, with 192 points.



Phil Mahre.

## USSR TEAM

## AT 'MOSCOW NEWS'-83 PRIZE

This year Soviet gymnasts at the "Moscow News" Prize will show compositions they have taken two years to prepare with their coaches for the Olympics. National men's team head coach Leonid Arkayev told as MNI correspondent shortly before the tournament, which gets underway at the Moscow Luzhki Palace on April 25 March.

There is nothing to hide now; the programmes are so complex as regard their technical merit that we've got to "polish" them in advance, he stressed. At this representative tournament my

colleagues and I decided to field young gymnasts who we think have a good hope of entering for the Olympics. They have record-complex combinations and perform them well.

Arkayev gives a high rating to Dmitry Bilozerchev who boasts "ultra C" elements in his arsenal. The other Soviet competitors are Stepan Martinkiv, Vladimir Aitvovov and Rodion Gabitov.

The women's team will be by 1982 world cup and last MN winner Natalya Yurchenko. Also included in the team is head coach Andrei Rodionov. Alibina Shishova, Stepan Murzenenko and Olga Morozova. The coach stressed that for the latter three gymnasts the tournament will be an excellent trial for the May European championships.



Metallist and the Central Club clash in the national cup semi-final. Photo by Grigory Andropov

## SHAKHTYOR AND METALLIST MAKE FINALS

Donetsk Shakhtyor and Kharkov Metallist will clash in the national football cup finals in Moscow on May 9 after the former disposed of Leningrad Zenit at home 4-2 on a penalty series 11-1 at 100m, while the latter edged the Central Army Club 1-0 in 30 minutes extra time.

## WORLD WOMEN'S HOCKEY CHAMPIONSHIP

April is a bridge of sorts linking the winter and summer seasons of the current sporting year.

Alpine and cross-country skiers will vie for the last national championship medals, while the figure skating season will be crowned by the national cup in Tashkent. The kayak and canoe cups will be held at a new canal in Samarkand and the trap shooting cup in Kiev. The national rugby championship will open in the Kazakh town of Kustanov and the town of Pergano in Uzbekistan. Soviet sportsmen will enter a series of big international tournaments, whose highlights will

be the ice-hockey world championship in West Germany and the 40 championship games will be played at Dortmund's Westfalen Field, six at Munich's Isstadion and 18 at Berlin's Olympic Hall. The championship will open on April 10.

The world women's hockey championship will begin on April 8 in Kuala Lumpur in Malaysia. The USSR will be among the 12 contestants vying for the world title. The main prize of the championship, on April 26, the 3rd world table tennis championship will open in Tokyo.

## KASPAROV QUALIFIES

(Continued from page 1)

na Gaprindashvili and Irina Levina are battling it out, with Levina leading 3-1. Liu Shihong, of China, and Nene Ioseltani, of the USSR, have just

begun their match at Vienna, Austria, and Robert Hubner, of West Germany, and Yuri Smyslov, of the USSR, will clash there.

Viktor Barmine chess observer

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"MN Information" comes out on Tuesdays and Saturdays, and offers in brief the latest information on events in the USSR and in the world reported by TASS and foreign news agencies. Nothing short of the material carried in the editions of both "Moscow News" and "MN In-

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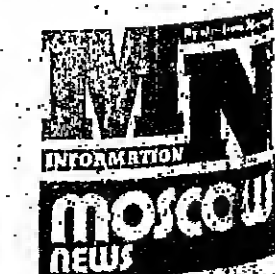
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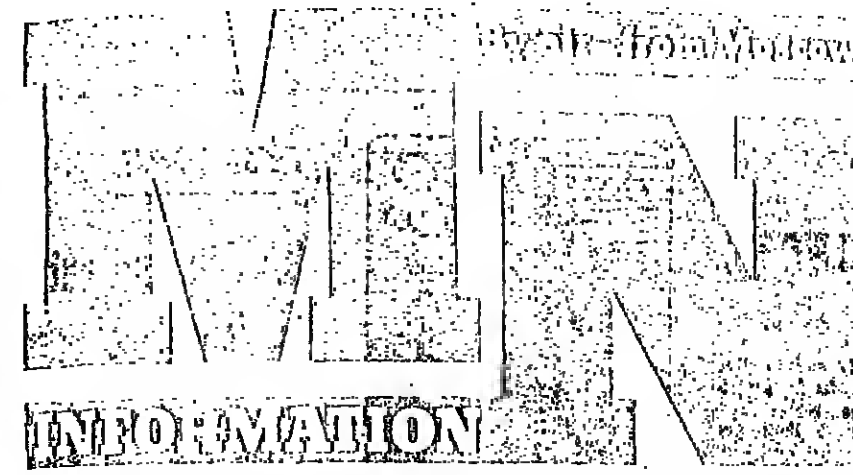
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## Yuri ANDROPOV:

*It is time to stop thinking scenarios of how best to unleash nuclear war in the hope of winning it*

NOT ONLY IS THIS OCCUPATION IRRESPONSIBLE, IT IS ALSO INSANE, SAID THE GENERAL SECRETARY OF THE CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE IN AN INTERVIEW HE GAVE A "PRAVDA" CORRESPONDENT.

Yuri ANDROPOV stressed:

In its desire to substantiate its hegemonist claims, the United States unscrupulously distorts the Soviet Union's policies, using underhand tactics.

The military and strategic parity with the United States attained by the Soviet Union is a reliable guarantee of peace, so we shall do all we can to preserve it.

Reagan's new "defence doctrine" is designed to disarm the Soviet Union in the face of the American nuclear threat. Should it be translated into practice, this doctrine would in fact unleash the floodgates for an unbridled race in all types of strategic weapons.

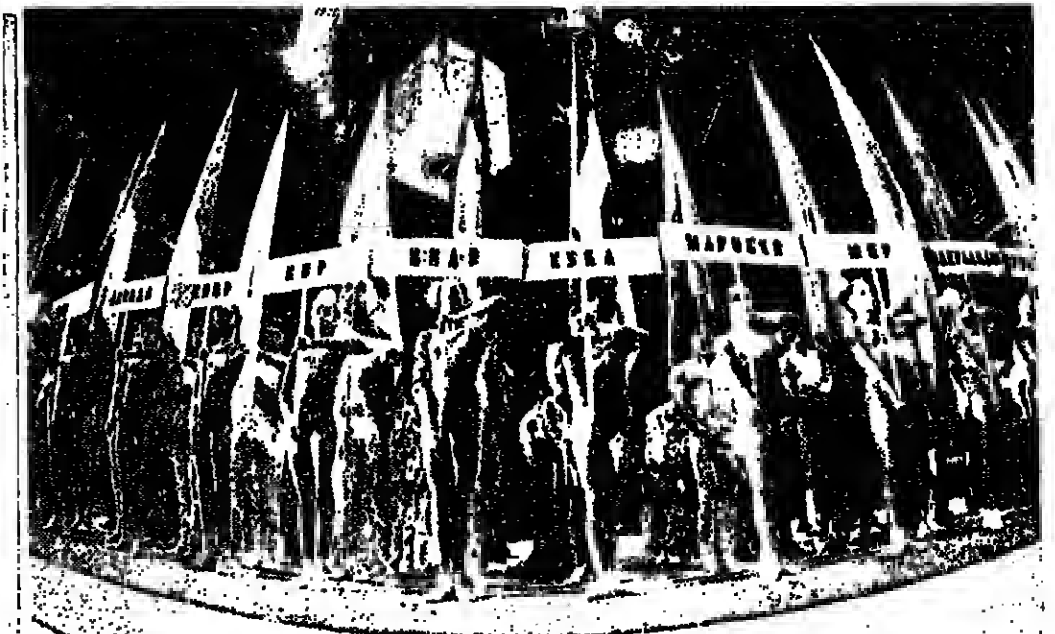
The American leaders are trying to turn European countries into their nuclear hostages. Washington's actions threaten the entire world.

(For the full text of Yuri Andropov's interview see "Moscow News", No. 14)

## Yurchenko and Bilozerchev— CARRY OFF 'MOSCOW NEWS' GYMNASTICS PRIZES



- Natalya Yurchenko and Dmitry Bilozerchev, both of the USSR, won the main prizes of the "Moscow News" 10th international gymnastics competition.
- Dmitry Bilozerchev won the pommel horse, and the parallel bars; Stepan Martinkiv, of the USSR, came first in the floor exercises and the rings, and Yang Yueshan, of China, took the horse vault and the horizontal bar. Alibina Shishova, of the USSR, picked up the horse vault and the floor exercises; her competitor Svetlana Murzenenko won the asymmetrical bars and Natalya Yurchenko took the beam.



Competitors on parade.

- As many as 107 gymnasts from 31 countries competed on March 23-27 in the Palace of Sport at the Lenin Central Stadium.
- Competitors from the USSR, China, the Korean People's Democratic Republic, Japan, the GDR and Romania won awards in the individual events.
- V/O Mezhdunarodnyye Knigi awarded special prizes to Choi Sen Sir, of the Korean People's Democratic Republic, and to Yang

- Yueshan, of China, as the best foreign all-rounders.
- Natalya Yurchenko won the "Chunichi Stimul" award for the top female gymnast.
- The USSR Gymnastics Federation held seminars for foreign coaches on the methods underlying preparatory exercises and training.
- Watching the competition were 2,000 spectators and millions of TV viewers, the event being covered by Central TV.

(Continued on page 8)

## J. Pérez de Cuellar in Moscow

I am pleased to have been invited by the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Yuri Andropov to visit the USSR, for it gives us an opportunity to discuss many matters, primarily those relating to disarmament. The opinion of your government is essential for the ultimate resolution of this problem, stressed UN Secretary-General J. Pérez de Cuellar meeting members of the Soviet UN Association while on an official visit to the USSR.

Despite the fact that disarmament is frequently mentioned in the UN Charter, no progress has been made in this direction since the organization came into being. The time has come to launch a serious campaign for disarmament. Armaments eat up huge resources blinding hard at the attainment of the

developing and industrial nations, he pointed out.

The Secretary-General welcomed the new peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and of the other Warsaw Treaty member countries.

He went on to the need for a Soviet-American dialogue, on disarmament leading towards a worldwide drive for complete disarmament.

Invoking his January meeting with President Reagan, he stressed that what is expected from such armistice is not promises but action. To be sure, this does not have to be immediate action but rather the opening of talks which the other nuclear powers could later join.

The UN can be instrumental in settling these vital problems, he emphasized.

## Daniel Ortega on Nicaraguan-Soviet relations

Managua. The ties between Nicaragua and the Soviet Union have always and will continue to be fraternal, based on friendship and solidarity, between the peoples of the two countries. This was declared here by Daniel Ortega who headed the Nicaraguan delegation which made a stop-over in Moscow on

his way home from the 7th Non-Aligned Summit.

The Nicaraguan leader expressed profound satisfaction with the results of his meeting with Yuri Andropov, which he said had given a fresh impetus to the strengthening of friendship between the two countries.

## SPRING VACATION FOR SCHOOLCHILDREN



To children, spring holidays mean games in a fairy-tale town built in a modern city area, and rehearsals in the children's theatre.

Classrooms and laboratories were quiet in cities, towns and villages in after parts of this for one week that elapsed March 24 when the children, museums and concert halls have participated in the traditional spring week. Thousands of schoolchildren spend their vacation travelling and taking part in various writers, composers and musicians.



## REAGAN PAINTS A DISTORTED PICTURE

Washington. Reagan's war-like appearance on American television has been condemned by Thomas P. O'Neill, speaker of the House of Representatives in the American Congress, and by the Democratic Minority Leader in the Senate, Robert C. Byrd. In the official Democratic Party response read by Senator Daniel K. Inouye, Reagan is accused of a deliberate distortion of the actual balance of forces in order to get Congress to approve the sky-high military budget and to distract the Americans' attention from the horrifying failure of his economic policies.

The Senator noted that the president is intent on sowing fear in the hearts of Americans as to how close to the idea that nuclear war is inevitable.

## DISARMAMENT COMMITTEE

Geneva. Thanks to the perseverance of delegations from the socialist and non-aligned nations after nearly two months of meetings the Disarmament Committee has managed to overcome resistance by the United States and its closest NATO allies and to get the issue of nuclear war prevention put on the agenda.

## SCANDILUX FAVOURS US-USSR MISSILE AGREEMENT

Copenhagen. An agreement should be reached at the Geneva talks stipulating NATO's renunciation of its plans to deploy American nuclear missiles in West Europe in exchange for the Soviet Union's reduction in similar weapons, stressed delegates to a Helsinki meeting of the Scandilux association affliating members of the Social-Democratic parties of Denmark, Norway, Holland, Belgium and Luxembourg. Members of the Social Democratic Party of Germany, of the British Labour Party and the French Parti Socialiste were present as observers.

The conferees stressed that the French and British nuclear weapons should be counted towards the general balance of forces, that American medium-range missiles should not be placed in West Europe and that all relevant preparations should be dropped for the duration of the Geneva talks even if they continue into 1984. They also emphasized the need for freezing nuclear arsenals at present levels.

Reagan tried to create a false impression that the United States was standing idly by while the Soviet Union built up its nuclear arsenal.

The Senator stressed that the president knows full well that this is not true, and that he is painting a distorted picture.

Washington's intention to set up a system of anti-missile defences both on the ground and in outer space involving the use of the most advanced weapons has been described as extremely dangerous strategically by the well-known American scientist Professor P. Panofsky, of Stanford University. He pointed out that President Reagan was actually trying to draw American scientists into a new adventure modelled on the Manhattan project which led to

the creation of the nuclear bomb.

A group of 17 authoritative experts including such prominent scientists as Nobel Prize winners Professor H. Bethe, of the Cornell University, and Professor I. Rabi, of Columbia University, the astrophysicist J. Van Allen, and former director of the National Security Agency N. Gayler and others have sent a petition to the White House in which they stress the need to impose a ban on the deployment of all types of weapons in outer space around the earth.

Planned military expenditure for the next few years could be painlessly reduced by 150 thousand million dollars, said former Secretary of Defence Robert McNamara speaking in an ABC interview.

## Australian government for nuclear-free zone in Pacific

Sydney. Having declared its desire to have the Pacific transformed into a zone of peace free of nuclear weapons, the Australian government has confirmed its readiness to translate one of the main foreign policy propositions made by the Australian Labour Party into practical terms.

Australia intends to start talks on this matter with other coun-

## AMERICA'S SPYING ACTIVITIES IN SPACE

Paris. Speaking of the wide-ranging American spying operations in space the French Antenne-2 TV network stressed that America has crammed space with its spying satellites. Mammoth intelligence satellites weighing between 15 and 20 tonnes, the programme presenter said, are in constant motion 200 to 300 kilometres above our heads, scanning every metre of the Earth's surface. A multitude of super-secret satellites, whose size, goals



Look how high you have been able to elevate human rights with my aid.

Drawing by Vsevolod Arsenyev

ties in the region, said the Australian Minister for Defence Gordon Scholes. In an interview with the newspaper "The Age", he noted that the establishment of a nuclear-free zone in the Southern Pacific was in the interests of Australia.

At the same time, the Australian minister made it clear that no changes could be expected in the close working relations between Australia and the United States as ANZUS partners.

and even placement in orbit are a closely guarded secret, are launched from a military base in California.

The Columbia shuttle launched last June on its fourth mission carried units, in particular a high resolution telescope which was used to observe the Earth's surface. Several of the future shuttle flights, the programme stressed, will be mainly for intelligence purposes.

divisions not to be added to the army reserve units.

The directive gives much attention to developing space war weapons, and no less than 45 F-15 planes with anti-satellite missiles on board are to be made available to the armed forces by 1987.

Alongside the development of the basic types of the armed forces, the directive places emphasis on boosting the power and mobility of the interventionist rapid deployment force, as well as on special sabotage units, which are to covertly interfere in the internal affairs of sovereign states in various regions. Adding to this preparations for wide use of chemical weapons and neutron ammunition designed exclusively for killing humans, including civilians, only gets a clear picture of what exactly the United States plans to use in various combat actions, which it is to be ready for by 1989.

But how does all this sinister preparation relate to the current disarmament talks?

In fact Washington is carrying out another "dual decision", though on a grander scale than regarding the atom-bombs. This time it is taking their own course while the unusually vast arms programmes which the talks are designed to limit and reduce are taking their

USAF will get five wings of 72 advanced tactical fighters each, and the total number of such wings will go up to 42 by 1988.

The US Army will also get new tanks, artillery systems and other military hardware, and two

## RESPONSE

## Washington out to 'convince'

The United States is eager to place its cruise missiles in Europe and to try them out in Canada, seeking to shift responsibility on to its allies and to bind them fast to the military policy being pursued by the current administration.

Anything goes in this case — the "Soviet threat" intimidations, the erosion of the anti-war movement or the direct pressure brought to bear on the NATO partners — the latest decision of which being American Vice-President G. Bush's visit to the Canadian capital.

According to the "Citizen", a Canadian paper, Bush sought to "convince" his interlocutors of the need to "contribute" towards bolstering the solidarity and unity of the NATO countries and upholding the Reagan administration's foreign policy.

The word "convince" is hardly appropriate in this context, what with Washington's usual treatment of its allies, specifically Canada. Whatever the issue under discussion — whether it was the "acid rain" bringing chemical poison from American territory to Canada or the dispute over the exploitation of the oceanic shelf close to the shores of both nations — the United States has always preferred policy of an arm-twisting to that of convincing argument.

Vladimir BRODITSKY

## ISRAEL TO BLAME

Beirut. That the critical situation in Lebanon continues to be to Israel which resorts to all kinds of delaying tactics to perpetuate its occupation, said the Lebanese Prime Minister C. Wazzan. Israel, he pointed out in an interview to the national information agency, is putting forward conditions that are damaging to the sovereignty and contradict the interests of our state.

## Conference backs peoples in South Africa

Lisbon. Nearly 70 countries and dozens of national and international organisations, including a delegation of the Soviet public have held a conference of solidarity with the national liberation and peace in the south of Africa.

Delegates discussed the situation in the south of the African continent. They strongly condemned the apartheid regime in South Africa, Israeli Zionism and American-led international imperialism as aiding with this regime.

Three final papers were approved by delegates — the declaration of the Lisbon programme of action and an appeal to the governments of all countries and to the world public to take steps to develop a programme of South Africa and to provide economic measures in order to expand all-round help to the national liberation movements in the South-West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO) and the African National Congress in South Africa (ANC).

## Pentagon myths

Washington. The Washington Centre for Defense Information has exposed the falsified data contained in the Pentagon brochure "Soviet Military Power".

A special report by retired rear-admiral G. Larogus, the director of this authoritative public organization, stresses that the brochure contains groundless allegations, misleading diagrams and panicky myths. It was published by the administration to intimidate the Americans opposed to the United States' policy of a massive arms build-up and to secure the implementation of the five-year Pentagon programme envisaging military expenditure to the tune of 2,000,000 million dollars.

It is specifically pointed out in the report that NATO military expenditure for 1971-80 exceeded the defence spending of Warsaw Treaty members by 300,000 million dollars.

## NARASIMHA RAO ACCUSES UNITED STATES

New Delhi. Naresimha Rao, Minister of Foreign Affairs of India, has strongly denounced the American administration's open support for the subversive separatist elements who are hatching plans to create an independent Sikh state, by the name of Haldistan in the north-west of that country. Speaking in debates in parliament, he underlined that the granting of a visa by the American government to the self-styled President of Haldistan J. S. Chaudhary directly affected the interests of India's integrity. The minister pointed out that the Indian government had warned the United States that these actions could only have a negative impact on Indian-American relations.

## Italy: attempts to stifle the P-2 affair

Rome. The Italian press is unanimous in its condemnation of the attempt to put an end to the case which arose out of the exposure of the activities of the P-2 Masonic Lodge. The condemnation follows the decision taken by Judge E. Cautello of Rome to discontinue further investigations and to remove all charges against members of the Lodge.

Judge Cautello maintains that the sole inspiration behind and leader of the P-2 Lodge was Licio Gelli, and, therefore, it is necessary to wait for the results of the investigation into his case before a decision is taken as to whether or not the entire Lodge is an organization presenting danger to the state.

The Rome judges and prosecutors, who are doing all they can to whitewash the P-2 plot, have powerful backing. The Minister of Justice C. Dadda has already made it known that his ministry will not allow an enquiry into the actions taken by the office of the Prosecutor of Rome, the "Panorama" magazine reports.

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A US Marine at the Beirut international airport. The United States has already established its control over several strategic points in Lebanon and intends to increase the number of its Marines in the country to between 4,000 and 5,000.

## Invitation to dialogue

Vientiane. The drive to turn South-East Asia into a zone of peace, friendship and cooperation is the main direction of the foreign policy of Vietnam. Laos and Kampuchea, stressed Laotian foreign minister Phoum Sipaseuth. This goal is fully in line with the noble ideas and aspirations of the non-aligned movement and all peoples of the region.

We are steadfast and adamant in the belief, he told the "Sang Pasason" newspaper, that all matters relating to South-East Asia should be settled by negotiation among the states of the region without any outside pressure.

A real basis for settling these problems could be the constructive peace initiatives repeatedly launched lately by the Indo-Chinese states, specifically the results of a recent summit of leaders of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea in Vientiane. We are convinced, he continued, that the government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea is the sole legitimate representative of the Kampuchean people.

We hope, he went on to say, that the ASEAN nations will show their sincere desire for dialogue and for a joint quest for ways to promote stability and cooperation in South-East Asia.

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## Science and technology

## AUDI-100 WINS RENOWN

Newcomer from 18 European countries voted the Audi 100 as the best car of the year. It boasts the lowest air resistance coefficient yet achieved in a commercially built car, 0.30, and good economy.

## PLASTIC

## ELECTRODES

Not so very long ago the term "plastic metals" might have caused surprise. Today, a whole range of polymers have been discovered which, although structurally akin to conventional plastics, have many of the properties of metals, such as electrical conductivity, for instance. One such polymer derived from acetylene has been produced by researchers at Pennsylvania State University. They believe that this "plastic metal" is suitable for the manufacture of electrodes for the storage batteries of the electromotors of the future.

Experiments have shown that the capacity of such batteries is ten times that of conventional lead accumulators. They do not emit harmful substances in accidents, and can be recharged up to 1,000 times. In addition, the plastic electrodes, and, consequently, the storage batteries themselves, can be made in any shape. They therefore can be placed in any part of a vehicle — in the doors, under the mudguards, or beneath the hood.

## OF INTEREST

## There once was a thief from Utrecht

A thief from the Dutch city of Utrecht came to grief after he tried to push a silver chain into a slot in a door. He offered it to the members of an amateur detective, little knowing they were city policemen. Their suspicions directed by the small sign "Utrecht" on the door, the policeman decided to detain the unfortunate thief.

## Pike gets its own back

Swedish angler Bo Erik Ström will long remember the following episode. Once angling his

## FROM the SOVIET PRESS

## AMERICAN IMPERIAL AMBITIONS

A new tilt in American policy is visible via the prism of the developments in Lebanon — the reliance on a direct American presence in both the Middle East and in other parts of the world, writes A. Kiselev in PRAVDA.

It is precisely in this way that one should view the creation of the "rapid deployment force", the "Central Command of the Armed Forces of the United States" (CENTCOM), the military bases abroad, etc. all steps which fully conform to Washington's strategic premises. Thus in the new military strategy devised by the Pentagon for 1984-1989 ensuring American access to the oil of the Middle East takes second place following after the "delirium" of North America and NATO countries in the line of priority goals. Kiselev points out.

This course was originally outlined in the so-called Carter doctrine announced in January 1980. Later it was further developed in President Reagan's directive on the creation of CENTCOM.

By covering this command whose sphere of operation spans 19 states from East Africa to the Indian Peninsula, the United States is in fact claiming the "right" to exercise military domination over a vast area of the globe, the author emphasizes.

## GREECE STANDS FOR PEACE AND GOOD-NEIGHBOURLINESS

The anti-war course followed by Greece after the overthrow of the military junta is causing displeasure in Washington, writes IZVESTIYA correspondent in Athens Boris Lipovoi.

It was with irritation that the Americans reacted to Greece's decision to support the idea of setting up nuclear-free zones in Europe as well as measures to limit military confrontation on the continent. Attempts to exert pressure on Athens in order to effect a change in the foreign policy pursued by the present government are also being made in the Greek-American negotiations now under way on the future of the American military bases in Greece. Judging by newspaper reports, Washington is trying to persuade Andreas Papandreu's government to give up its demands that unambiguous direct and a punctual be set up for the removal of American military institutions from the country.

Greece made its demand in order to exclude the possibility of its military being used against the interests of states with whom it maintains friendly and diplomatic relations.

## A NATION IN EXILE

The Palestinian people have a valid and legitimate right to the revival of their homeland, writes A. Akseyev and A. Naim in the KRASNAYA ZVEZDA newspaper. They stress that as a result of the seizure by Israel of lands which, under the UN Resolution of November 29, 1947, were assigned for the government of the native population of Palestine from their historical homeland and of the incessant acts of aggression, only 1.8 million Palestinians have been left in Israel itself and in the occupied territories (i.e., within the geographical borders of the former mandated Palestine, out of a nation with a total population of over 4 million. Sizeable Palestinian communities have been formed in Jordan (1.1 million people), Lebanon (400 thousand), Syria (120 thousand), Kuwait (180 thousand) and other Arab states.

Without the solution of the Palestinian problem, which is a key issue, it is impossible to establish peace in the Middle East, notes the author.

## WHAT THE DUSHMAN GANGS ARE PAID FOR?

The American administration has officially allocated over 320 million dollars for the psychological conditioning and training of mercenaries smuggled into Afghanistan, writes A. Stepanov, special correspondent of the NEW TIMES weekly.

In the past two years alone the construction has started of dozens of camps near the Pakistani cities of Peshawar, Pargachar, Miram Shah and Quetta in addition to the existing 80 centres where hired assassins are trained.

Stepanov quotes the following official statistics to show the scope of the undeclared war waged by American imperialism against Afghanistan. Dushman gangs have destroyed 1,014 schools, 31 hospitals, 111 medical centres. Over 600 heavy-duty lorries — 14 per cent of the country's truck fleet have been burnt, and 14,000 kilometres of communication lines and 900 peasant cooperatives destroyed.

However, it is not these shameful deeds that determine the life of present-day Afghanistan. The revolution is continuing, and no hostile forces will be able to hold up its victorious progress, Stepanov stresses in conclusion.

line through a hole in the ice he felt he had "hooked" something. But the "victim" offered such stubborn resistance that Ström decided to stick his hand into the water to hook out his catch. Whereupon the six-kilo pike on his line having caught

sight of a strange object in the water, sunk its teeth into it. The hole was narrow and the pike would not let go. The unfortunate angler had to wait half an hour in agony until a passer-by came to his rescue.

## Prehistoric creatures as advertisers

Owners of a large department store in Zurich have resorted to an unusual type of advertisement — by illustrating huge skeletons and animal skeletons in the windows of a shopping street.



## VIEWPOINT

Syryaloslav KOZLOV\*

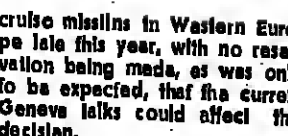
## Trillions of dollars against disarmament

Only a year ago, the White House named the disingenuous figure of 1,600,000 million dollars when planning "American disarmament" spending for the next five years. Now that the programme is already in the works its cost has been estimated at 2,200,000 million and the Pentagon is purging its weight around in Congress to get yet more funds.

The experience of the past years shows that this spending will evaporate the sought-for figure, and not only owing to inflation. This is quite understandable. The Pentagon has long been a mechanism for funneling state money into the coffers of military industrial monopolies, and this mechanism has been steadily on the upswing to keep pace with the

growing appetites of the military industrial complex in the nutritive atmosphere of military psychosis.

What would the Pentagon want with such enormous funds? This is clear from an early March Pentagon directive leaked to the "Defense Week" magazine despite it being a top classified document. It confirmed that the Pentagon still plans to emphasize on testing superiority over the USSR in nuclear armaments. More specifically it envisages the manufacture, by 1986, of a hundred intercontinental MX missiles and the deployment of new strategic sea-based Trident-2 rockets by 1989. By this time an additional 11 nuclear-powered submarines with ballistic missiles are to be added to the naval force. The document states that US intention to deploy new Pershing-2 and



USAF will get five wings of 72 advanced tactical fighters each, and the total number of such wings will go up to 42 by 1988.

USAF will get five wings of 72 advanced tactical fighters each, and the total number of such wings will go up to 42 by 1988.

The US Army will also get new tanks, artillery systems and other military hardware, and two

\* S. Kozlov, Major-General, Ret., is an APN political analyst.



## Round the Soviet Union

● THE CONSTRUCTION OF AN ATOMIC HEATING STATION HAS STARTED IN THE BYELORUSSIAN CAPITAL MINSK. In addition to achieving considerable savings in fuel it will also provide heat and electricity to a residential area with a population of 400 thousand.

● AN AUTHENTIC LETTER BY LEO TOLSTOY HAS BEEN FOUND IN THE MUSEUM ARCHIVES OF CHERDYŇ — A SMALL TOWN IN THE URALS. It was written in 1900 to a peasant named Andrei Vlasov, but had not reached its destination for unknown reasons. The great writer had a long correspondence with the peasant. Scholars are of the opinion that Vlasov served as a model for one of the characters in Tolstoy's "Resurrection".

● GEOLOGISTS HAVE DISCOVERED A HUGE UNDERGROUND LAKE IN THE ROCK-STREWN DESERT IN THE EASTERN PART OF KAZAKHSTAN. The specialists were surprised by the huge area: 20 thousand hectares. The water in the lake would be enough for the population of the city which is planned for the area near a newly found copper ore deposit.

● NEW HOME ROUTES WILL BE OPENED THIS YEAR BY THE USSR'S AEROFLOT AIRLINE. Most of them will reach new Siberian and Far Eastern towns where rich mineral deposits are being developed. As a rule, before railways and roads are built, planes provide the only link to these towns.

## GAS NO HINDRANCE TO OIL

The Frydovskoye oil field near Surgut has become an experimental testing ground in Western Siberia. In the northern part, construction has begun of a complex: the first in the area, for the extraction of liquid fuel from stratified reservoirs.

From such reservoirs, oil cannot be extracted in the usual manner, as the gas caps the oil, driving it away from the well. The aim of the experiment is to find out how to isolate the gas so as to obtain the oil in a conventional way. Stratified reservoirs are estimated to contain hundreds of millions of tonnes of fuel. This means that since such spots are closer to inhabited areas, there is no need to go far away to set up oil fields. Establishment of the experimental oil field has been started by oil workers from Tyumen only a few kilometers away. The oil field is broken down into four sections, based on their geological structure, each section having a programme of its own. The workers here will select the best types of the production and injection wells, take measures to combat petroleum wax and work on finding technologies for the opening up of new layers. By the end of the present five-year period, these oil fields are to reach a peak level of oil extraction.

## FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

## NORTHERN RIVERS TO FLOW SOUTHWARDS

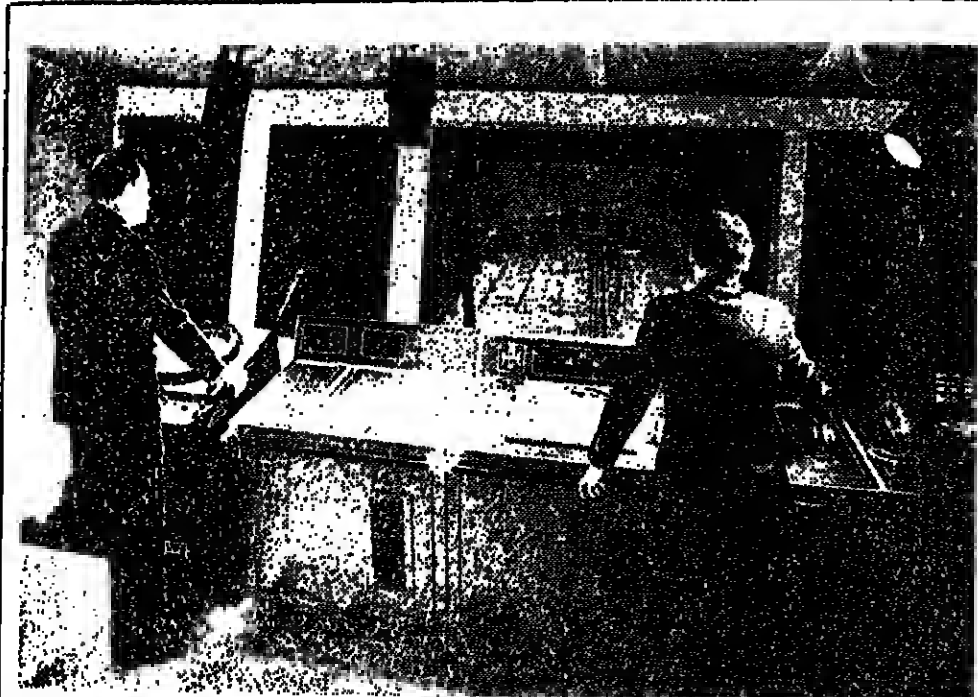
The distribution of productive forces in this country becomes more and more dependent on the availability of water, writes EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA.

The Soviet national economy consumes approximately 350 cubic kilometres of natural water, or less than 8 per cent of the country's inexhaustible water discharge a year. However, the availability of water differs greatly from one area to another. For example, Uzbekistan consumes as much as 71 per cent of its natural water resources.

That is why the project of turning southwards part of the discharge of Siberian rivers to Central Asia and Kazakhstan, becomes ever more attractive. Likewise, some northern rivers can be diverted to replenish the Volga. It has already been planned to create several pilot irrigation systems covering 1,000-1,500 hectares each in the Kustanai, Kurgan, and Tyumen regions. The results thus obtained will provide the basis for future irrigation projects to be located along the route of the planned canal. The main canal for directing water from Siberian rivers to the Sea of Azov will stretch for 2,000 kilometres.

## COOPERATION NEEDED IN STUDYING OCEAN

Academician Leonid Brezhnevskiy writes in the SO-



Navigation conditions being imitated in a simulator wheelhouse.

## CAPTAIN PLAY AT SEA

Captains no longer need to go to sea to show their skill in navigating the English Canal, the Bosporus or other no less busy sea lanes. At a Maritime Research Centre belonging to the USSR Ministry of Merchant Marine, which was recently built in the Leningrad seaport, all navigational conditions: lights of oceanic ships, beacons, buoys, etc., are reproduced including crisis situations involving collisions to test their skills. A group of captains recently "arrived"

back safe and sound from their test voyage, having braved all the hazards simulated by a computer.

The training complex incorporates five simulators requiring officers to choose optimal solutions to computer-modified problems under conditions of simulated reduced visibility or collision hazards.

Load handling is also simulated by computers.

## MINERS CONTRIBUTE TO CROPS

A powerful complex producing phosphoric meal has gone into operation at the Karatau combine, in Kazakhstan. Two million tonnes of this raw material used for the production of ammonophos will be delivered to chemical plants, including a Chirchik near Dzhambul, every year. Ammonophos is used as fertilizer for fine-fibre cotton.

The Karatau ore basin acts as an important raw material base for this country. The development of the basin is becoming increasingly important for raising the yields of many kinds of agricultural produce, and for higher livestock productivity. During the current five-year plan period it is planned to increase phosphoric production in the Dzhambul Region to 13 million tonnes per year.

stress on that more advanced robots are starting to appear. This means that robots will soon find application in many more industries. The newspaper believes that universities will soon employ mechanical manipulators as well. The Moscow Aviation Institute has begun the first to include robot technology in its programme—one of its departments has assembled a robot complex. It is used to punch out various workpieces. Students are now able to use a robot-aided technological process for themselves and learn how to control it. The manipulator will help students do their labs, that is, it will act as a teaching aid.

## PRE-SCHOOL EDUCATION

Pre-school education occupies a special place in the educational system of our country, writes ZVEZDITA. 130,000 kindergartens and creches are attended annually by nearly 15 million children, with parents paying only 20 per cent of the real cost. The remaining 80 per cent is covered from public consumption funds. State investment in pre-school education, stresses the paper, is constantly growing. For example, in 1971-72 it amounted to 17,000 million roubles and it will reach 23,000 million roubles in the 11th five-year plan period.

The social significance of pre-school education is difficult to overestimate, notes the paper. The absence of pre-school facilities may influence a family in its decision to have a second or third child. Pre-school education also makes a significant contribution to the equality of women, and provides children with an equal start in life as is possible.

## ROBOT IN A UNIVERSITY

MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA wrote an article about the many new uses for mechanical manipulators and

## ATOMIC GIANT

The Kirov plant in Minsk has produced a two-turbine unit for the world's largest 1,500,000 kW nuclear power unit to be used at the Ignalina nuclear plant now under construction in Lithuania.

The new turbine sets a national record for low metal consumption in atomic turbines. It weighs nearly the same as its 150,000 kW forerunner, but is 150 per cent more powerful. This has been achieved by special steel and original calculations by Moscow, Leningrad and Kharkov scientists.

## MUSSEL FARMS

Cheap, sealed, long protein seaweed and mollusk addition for stock and poultry, another product from sea life, valued biologically active substances can get all this from developing the sea shell.

Crimson researchers of fishermen became the first to start solving this problem: establishing farms for growing mussels and seaweeds.

They have to choose sites for breeding, investigate, in weeds, and fishes and shells which of them are most profitable. For now, they concentrate their efforts on mussels and a number of seaweed species which can be used as food for livestock and raw material to some industries.

Less valuable sea products will go for feeding stock and poultry.

Creating sea farms goes hand in hand with building up water purification equipment and developing marine species of aquaculture. Not only seaweeds but mussels are fit for this too. Just one mussel mollusk is capable of purifying 100 litres of water a day. Mussels and seaweeds operating jointly in the Crimean resort areas, near natural biological filters which protect them from industrial pollution.

## Places to visit



## DEDICATED TO PETER THE GREAT

Leningrad, the city founded by Peter the Great on the banks of the Neva, has many places connected with his memory. The upper photo shows the famous Bronze Horseman by Falconet (Peter's head was created by Falconet's assistant, Mario-Azoo Collu).

The monument rests on a rock weighing 1,600 tonnes, which was towed outside Petersburg (this is how the city was named from 1703 to 1917).

Peter the Great's Summer Palace, in the Summer Gardens, was built in 1704-14 by the architect Trezzini (bottom photo). Now it is a museum showing Peter's personal belongings, furniture and other items of Peter's age. The Summer Gardens boasts the world's oldest and finest collection of garden sculptures — about 100 masterpieces by 17th-18th-century Venetian masters.



## OF INTEREST

## Visitor from the Neolithic Age

The find made by the seventh-form schoolboy Lomazhechko from the town of Komensk in the Bakhinsk district of the Irkutsk Region could be the envy of experienced archaeologists. He brought to the school museum a gypsum bust made by a sculptor who lived in the Neolithic Age. Never before has such an exact find been made on the banks of the Angara River. The sculpture made with a flint cutting tool represents a Mongoloid-type person with the eyes of a European.

## Miniatures on buttons

Theatrical artist Solyarov of Barnaul collects old buttons. He has hundreds of them made of bronze, copper and tin. They are decorated in the best traditions of the art of the miniature. Some buttons, which depict a bomb in flames and a torch, were worn by Russian artillerymen during the war with Napoleon, others with a lyre, a mask and an artist's palette belonged to students in the school of painting, sculpture and architecture in St Petersburg.

## CENTENARIANS OF AMUR VILLAGE

Uchit, a small ethnic group in the Soviet Far East who live in the village of Bulova, celebrated for the first time the centenary of a local inhabitant. It was Dildik Yakul who turned 100. Over forty children, grand and great-grandchildren of this woman came to the village for the great occasion.

Among the descendants of this centenarian, who learned to read and write only at the age of 50, are teachers, doctors, farm machine operators, technicians and engineers. The children of Uchit, traditional hunters and fishermen, formerly illiterate, have mastered many of the modern professions and trades.

We have never had any centenarians among our people before, said Lukerya Olchik, chairman of the village Soviet. Before the October Revolution of 1917 the average lifespan of the Uchit people was less than forty years. Whole villages of Uchit and other local nationalities died out because of poverty, hunger and disease. This led nineteenth-century sociologists to the conclusion that the small ethnic groups of the Far East would soon become extinct.

## PHYSICAL FITNESS ON THE SHOP FLOOR

A recreation ground has been built right on the shop floor of the Verkh-Izlet steel mill, in the Urals. It includes running tracks and rib-stalls as well as a lot of other athletic equipment. Fatigue can be relieved in 15 to 20 minutes in these "mini-stadiums", with a resulting improvement in workers' health.

Such health-improvement measures lead to higher labour productivity, and to fewer cases of sick-leave.

## HANDICRAFTS FROM ESTONIA



The handicrafts show of objects produced by amateur craftsmen from the constituent republics working in the decorative and applied arts conveys at the USSR Exhibition of Economic Achievements.

At the end of last week it was Estonia's turn to display its talents in this field.

The decorative and applied arts occupy an important place in the culture of this Baltic republic. The manufacture of tapestries and lace-making is very popular in Estonia while the leather goods, wickerwork, furniture, embroidery, and painted porcelains produced in the republic have gained wide recognition.

In the photos amateur craftsmen demonstrate their art.

## Science and technology

## FORECAST

## ERUPTION

In the Kamchatka Peninsula the Klyuchevskoy Volcano, the biggest in Eurasia, has erupted, confirming the prediction made by scientists who forecast that the lava and incandescent gases would break through a lateral crater at the height of nearly three thousand metres.

At first, heavy fog did not permit observation of the eruption. As soon as the weather cleared, a group of scientists from the Institute of Volcanology at the Far Eastern Centre of the USSR Academy of Sciences flew around the volcano, registering the flow of the lava, which caused a thaw and a subsequent landslide more than ten kilometres long. However, as it is running down far away from the populated areas, it presents no threat to local people. A team of volcanologists have been landed in the area of the eruption.

The seismic method for short-term prediction of eruption is finding a successful application. It helped predict with great precision the eruption of Fudschink in 1971, and now it has been used on the Klyuchevskoy Volcano. Daily information is being obtained by all the seismic stations in Kamchatka registering the earth tremors. It is sent to the Institute where it is processed and analysed. This allows to calculate rather accurately the time and place of the eruption of the fiery bevels of the earth.

## HEALTH-GIVING BEES

## BEEES

Doctors in the Kuznetsk coal-field area in the central Russian Federation have started to use bee-lime treatment. The curative effect of the apitherapy, consisting of a specific quantity of bees, has been known in medicine for a long time. Bee venom gives effective help to patients suffering from nerve root syndrome and rheumatism. However, because of the previously primitive method of application, this method could not be used on a massive scale.

Scientists from the Kemerovo Medical Institute, together with beekeepers, have created special "medicinal" beehives, which also allow bees to be kept indoors, as well as on appliances for holding the bees and placing them on the required sections of the patient's skin.

This allows bee therapy to be used all year round. Hundreds of patients have successfully passed through the new method of treatment.

## VIEWPOINT

Theatre is the best medium

for international communication

Vladimir VASILYEV, a soloist of the Bolshoi Theatre of the USSR

Last Sunday this year we celebrated World Theatre Day for the 22nd time. The motto of the Day is: "Theatre is an effective means of promoting understanding and stronger peace among nations".

On this day theatres presented their best productions prepared for the 50th anniversary of the USSR, which was celebrated in December 1902.

"Theatre is the best medium for nations to speak to each other and for revealing and understanding people's most cherished emotions and thoughts". This was said more than fifty years ago by Konstantin Stanislavsky, the outstanding thinker of the theatre, but it has lost none of its topicality today.

The Soviet Union is a member of the International Theatre Institute (ITI), an international agency functioning under the aegis of UNESCO, uniting the arts workers in over 100 countries. Soviet theatre workers take an active part to exchange with their colleagues abroad — both in matters of theory and practice.

This exchange is greatly facilitated by the international seasons of the Theatre des Nations, congresses, symposiums, seminars, and professional talks and meetings of theatre people to various countries. At the present time, Moscow is the site of a seminar devoted to the development of Russian and Soviet ballet traditions. It is held under the leadership of Professor Grigorovich, the President of the Theatre Committee of the International Theatre Institute, principal ballet master of the Bolshoi Theatre of the USSR. About 60 delegates have come for the seminar from 24 countries, including Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Cyprus, the USA, and Sweden. In April the All-Russian Theatre Society will hold a meeting in Moscow of theatre workers of the socialist countries.

In our country Soviet people have an opportunity to see performances of the best foreign companies, both classical and modern. It has become a tradition to hold Days of Culture, festivals of plays of writers from other socialist countries. From April 18 to April 25 Moscow will be the venue for a festival of Romanian plays, and a festival of Czechoslovak plays will be held in December. The Soviet Union invites artistic directors from other countries to stage foreign plays here.

Whole teams are also invited. The scope and scale of contacts is increasing. The number of visits paid by Soviet theatre companies and separate artistic directors to other countries, keeps growing. This year Oleg Tabakov will work in the FRG, Yuri Lyubimov in Italy and Britain, Mark Zakharov in the GDR.

World Theatre Day is a great occasion for all theatre workers. It is a great occasion for spectators to whom we devote our efforts, imagination, talent and professional achievement.



## ENTERTAINMENT

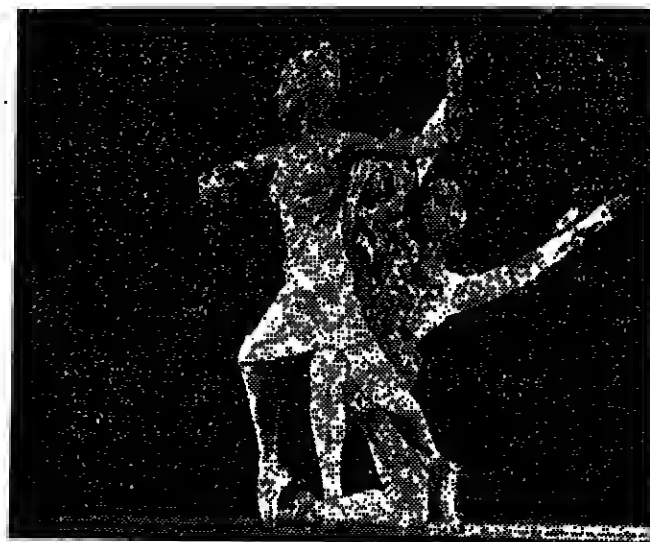
### New ballet

The works of E.T.A. Hoffmann, and particularly his fairy tales, have for long inspired choreographers and musicians. This tradition has been followed by the Moscow composer Nikolai Karetnikov and by the choreographers and librettists Natalya Kasatkina and Vladimir Vasilyev, leaders of the Moscow Classical Ballet Ensemble, in their new ballet "The Magic Jarret", which was recently premiered at the Kremlin Palace of Congresses. The fantastic, idyllic romanticism and the grotesque are whimsically interwoven in this new production

which is based on Hoffmann's fairy tale "Klein-Zaches genannt Zinnober". The authors of the ballet sought not only to reveal the sharp dashes to subject lines, but also, and more important, the satirical and philosophical message.

In the photo: a scene from the ballet; Fairy Rosalinda is danced by Anna Serdyuk and Wizard Alpeus by Alexander Gorbisevich.

Photo by Dmitry Kulikov



### IN MOSCOW AND BOLOGNA

The "Teatro della Tosca" from Genoa (Italy) is giving performances to Moscow at the Lenin Komsomol Theatre in a show for children and young people called "A Presentation With Singing", or "What's Opera".

The "Teatro della Tosca" is a cooperative theatre company of young Genoese actors and actresses.

In Bologna (Italy) Bolshoi soloists A. Varouhin, Yu. Goryunov, M. Kasrashvili, and V. Shcherbakov are singing at the city opera house.

### PROFILES

## DAVID BOROVSKY



The professional career of David Borovsky is linked with the Moscow's Taganka Drama and Comedy Theatre. For the last ten years he has been its principal stage designer and co-author of all its productions of principal artistic director Yuri Lyubimov.

David Borovsky's career as a stage designer began in Kiev.

He graduated from Kiev's Shchepkino Art School and came to the theatre in the 50s. His first designs on the stage of the Lesya Ukrainka Russian Drama Theatre and at the Shevchenko Opera and Ballet Theatre attracted attention. They were paradoxical.

In Borovsky's art lyricism and iconism, sometimes even esoteric, coexist as equals, bleeding into one another. To his artistic style one can unexpectedly find the subtlest hints of poetry. Behind the visible austerity of graphic designs and their simplicity one discerns the complex and dramatic relations of people, things, and surroundings. His productions organically combine an exaggerated theatricality and structure with acrobatic props that grow into symbols. This combination creates a unique atmosphere which is both conventional and true to life. One of his best creations—the design for the production "The Dawns Here Are Quiet" (at the Taganka Theatre), the gold medal in Novi-Sad (Yugoslavia, for "Hamlet"). He has worked at La Scala to Milan and Vig in Budapest. He has designed sets for productions in London, Reykjavik, and Munich.

Natalya GRITSSENKO

### FACTS and EVENTS

Contests. Moscow is to present the venue for the 7th All-Union Contest of Variety Shows. At the Variety Theatre contests are taking place in declamation, dance, circus and other genres. The contest in

### ANDREI RUBLEV IN BULGARIA

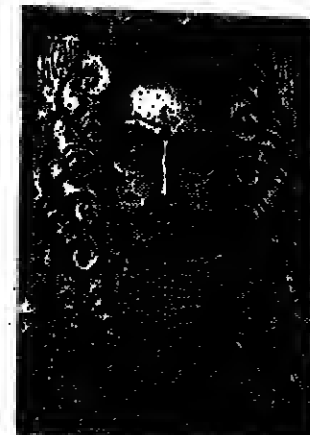
Among the painters of the frescoes in the former Peter and Paul Church in the town of Veliko-Turnovo, Bulgaria, were also Russian masters, including Andrei Rublev who was then a young man. This has been established by Vera Bryusova, a scholar, studying the art of the great Russian icon-painter.

Why did these Russian artists undertake such a long journey six hundred years ago? After all, there were plenty of splendid fresco-painters in Bulgaria itself.

First of all, we must remember that there were strong and intimate cultural links between Ancient Rus and the Balkans, says Vera Bryusova.

Moscow not only invited painters and writers from Greece, Bulgaria and Serbia to Russia, but also dispatched its talented young men as well as its experienced artists to those countries.

The works in the church which can most likely be attributed to Rublev are the walling figure of Archangel Gabriel and the portrait of the Russian Prince Gleb. The portrait of his brother, Prince Boris, has been painted by Theophanes the Cretan. That famous master also painted the figures in the interior of the iconostasis. It is indeed possible that he was in charge of the whole work of painting the church.



This portrait of the great English artist Jonathan Swift (photo) is by the Moscow sculptor Gennady Rasputov. In his studio there are also portraits of Russian, Soviet and foreign classical writers, as well as bas-reliefs depicting the heroes of literary works.

### Dancing a legend

The Noyol Opera and Ballet Theatre in Tashkent, Uzbekistan, recently staged a new ballet to music by Azerbaijani composer Arif Melikov. The ballet is based on a work by Sherif Rashidov, an Uzbek writer, about the love of an Indian beauty Komde for an Uzbek youth Modan.

It is so elegant blend of Indian and Central Asian motifs and colouring with the choreography being a combination of classical and national folk dances.

Ballet experts from Azerbaijan and the Russian Federation helped Uzbek artists with the production.

### PAGES OF A GREAT BIOGRAPHY

The seven-part TV series "Karl Marx, Youth" is being shown on Central TV.

Our film spans the period in the life of Karl Marx from his student years to the time he wrote the "Manifesto of the Communist Party", says the director Lev Kulizhnikov. Our chief goal was to create the image of the great thinker, philosopher,

and revolutionary in his young years, to show the process of the formation of a great personality. The young Bulgarian actor Veneslav Kisev plays the part of Karl Marx. This joint production by Soviet and GDR film makers has won much praise from viewers. Those responsible for the film won the Lenin Prize.

## WHAT'S ON!

March 28-April 1

### THEATRES

Kremlin Palace of Congresses (Kremlino). Bolshoi Theatre performances: 29 — Chopin, "Chopiniana"; "Divertissement" (one-act ballet). 30 — Verdi, "Il Trovatore" (opera). 1 — Prokofiev, "War and Peace" (opera). Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq.). 28 — Tchaikovsky, "The Queen of Spades" (opera). 30 — Khrennikov, "Love for Love" (ballet). 31 — Tchaikovsky, "Swan Lake" (ballet). 1 — Bartok, "The Wooden Prince"; Bizet, "Carmen-Suite" (one-act ballet).

Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St.). 30 (mat) — Morozov, "Doctor Doolittle" (ballet). 30 (eve) — Strauss, "Der Zigeunerbaron" (opera). 31 (mat) — Tchaikovsky, "Burgemeisterin" (opera). 31 (eve) — Minkus, "Don Quixote" (ballet). 1 — Rimsky-Korsakov, "May Night" (opera).

Operetta Theatre (6 Pushkinskaya St.). 29 — Ilyin, "Comrade Lyubov". 30 — Milyutin, "Gris in a Flurry". 31 (mat and eve) — Casagrande, "Pino-

chella's Adventure"; Khrennikov, "Children in Our Backyard" (one-act ballet). 31 (mat) — Glinka, "Cinderella". 1 — Strauss, "Die Fledermaus".

### FILMS

Children's World (Mosfilm Studios, USSR). Five-year-old Yurik's dream comes true on New Year's Eve. Mikhail Ivanovich, who is in love with his mother, a single woman, buys him a cherub. 19. Cinema: "Vatrich" (3/5 Sverdlovskaya). "Miro-Lermontovskaya". Sing. Cowboy. Sing. (the GDR). A story of a wandering cowboy. Directed by Joe starring American singer Dean Reed. Cinema: "Pabada" (17 Arbat). "Miro-Lermontovskaya". Metro. "Pabada".

### EXHIBITIONS

Soviet Army Central House (2 Kommuny Sq.). World by

## BUSINESS

### Arkhangelsk: A RICH AND GENEROUS LAND

The regular 12th session of the Soviet-French working group on cooperation in the timber, pulp-and-paper industries recently took place in Arkhangelsk.

The choice of Arkhangelsk was not incidental. This old Russian town, which will celebrate 400th anniversary next year, has become one of the largest Soviet centres for the production of lumber, wood-pulp and paper. A considerable portion of the products produced by the city's factories goes to a number of foreign countries including France.

The French delegation went

to some factories and paid visits to the central research institute for mechanical lumber processing and to the Krasny Otkryt experimental plant.

Great attention was given by the working group to matters pertaining to the development of scientific, technological and economic cooperation. New prospects for this are envisaged in the programme for intensified Soviet-French cooperation in science and technology for 1983-1993, signed during French Minister of Foreign Relations C. Chirac's recent visit to the USSR.

Mutual interest was indicated

in the further elaboration of projects to the USSR for modernizing equipment for the production of corrugated board, for improving the quality of paper used for facing furniture panels and for the re-equipment of furniture producing and other factories.

In his concluding statement the head of the French delegation J. Raymond noted that the French delegation had much appreciated the hospitality and cordially extended to them during the days they had spent in this northern Russian city with its harsh climatic conditions.

Sergei BALIYEV

### Trade: most stable element in Soviet-FRG relations

Otto Wolff von Amerongen, a leading West German businessman, President of the Association of the German Chambers of Industry and Commerce, has expressed his support for the further development of mutually beneficial trade and economic relations between the FRG and the Soviet Union.

In a conversation with a group of foreign journalists accredited in Bonn he noted that in the development of trade links between the FRG and the USSR it was necessary to pursue the principle of continuity.

Von Amerongen stressed the enormous significance of the 1970 Moscow Treaty which gave strong impetus not only to the development of political relations, but also to trade between the two countries. He pointed

to the importance of future large-scale programmes for bilateral cooperation including deliveries of Soviet natural gas to the FRG and of large-diameter pipes to the USSR.

Trade has always been the most stable element in relations between our states, stressed Otto Wolff von Amerongen. I hope that this will continue to be the case in the future.

The West German businessman criticized the so-called economic sanctions and embargoes on trade with the USSR which are being imposed by the American administration on West European countries. Precedence from personal experience I am against such measures on principle, as I think that they have never done us any good, he said.

### GAS PIPELINE TO CROSS CZECHOSLOVAKIA

The first joint has been welded near Brno as the Czechoslovak section at the Siberia-West Europe gas pipeline. The 860 km section will cross

Czechoslovakia from the Soviet border to the town of Ruzdov on the border with West Germany. This will be the fourth such pipeline to Czechoslovakia.

Moscow Dynamo vs Donetsk Shakhtyor. 31—Moscow Spartak vs Dnepropetrovsk Dnipro. Both days 7 p.m.

Both matches form part of the current 46th national championship.

### VOLEYBALL

Dynamo Palace of Sport (32 Lavochkina St.). 29 and 31 — Women's international tournament. Both days 6 p.m. and 7.45 p.m.

Taking part are the USSR, Cuba and the USA.

### RACING

Hippodrome (22 Bagovaya St.). 30 and 1 — Racing and trotting. 6 p.m. (both days).

### WEATHER

March 28-April 1

Mostly dry and cool in Moscow and region. Night temperature: -2°C, +6°C and +14°C during the day. Wind: SW, 3-7 mps.

Cool weather with frequent rain to West Europe. In London, Paris and Berlin: +6°C, +14°C, +16°C. In Prague, Vienna and Warsaw: +6°C, +14°C, +16°C.

### SPORTS

Football. Olympiads. Sports Complex (Metro Prospekt Mira). 30—



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### FOR SUGAR PLANTATION IN CUBA

The factory which produces sugar-cane harvesters in the Cuban town of Hainan is often described as a symbol of Soviet-Cuban friendship. Soviet specialists helped design the basic harvester model, build the plant, and set the manufacture of the new machine to the designed

capacity. Since its commissioning in 1977, the plant has made more than 2,000 harvesters of the KTP-1 type. These machines, each of which can do the hard work of dozens of sugar-cane macheteiros, has a good record in the Cuban sugar-cane plantations.

### Intourist news

### FESTIVAL OF PEOPLES OF THE NORTH

The traditional festival of the peoples of the North is taking place in Murmansk. Numerous tourists from various countries have come here to see for themselves this colourful and merry event. A special place in the festival programme is accorded to reindeer races and to a rather unusual form of skiing in which the skiers are towed by deer. Taking part in the event are leading Soviet skiers and athletes from Hungary, Bulgaria, the GDR, Yugoslavia, the FRG, Finland, Sweden and a number of other countries. The skiing marathon in which everybody can participate is very popular.

For foreign guests Intourist organizes city sightseeing trips. Visits to the local history museums where visitors are acquainted with the fauna and flora of Arctic regions, and with the history of the development of the Kola Peninsula since the 19th century. Tourists who visit Murmansk during the polar night can enjoy the sight of the Northern Lights over the city. The popularity of Murmansk as one of the tourist centres of the USSR grows every year. Over the past ten years alone the number of foreign tourists visiting Murmansk annually has grown by six times.

### Dedicated to Cosmonauts

The USSR Ministry of Communications has put into circulation a ten-kopek stamp dedicated to the flight in space by Leonid Popov, Alexander Serebryakov, and Svetlana Savitskaya. The creators of the design are USSR Philatelist Vladimir Dabanitsky and artist Garmen Koshka.

### Commemorating the World Communication Year

This block of stamps has been issued by the USSR Ministry of Communications to commemorate World Communication Year, 1983.

